

EXHIBIT No.

O.P.S. Doc. No. 3293

寫

余、外務事務次官、ハ又二等勳章及聖ミイトル聖
ミイトル二等勳章佩用者、^{/SIR. ORME. GARTON. SARGENT/}サー・オー・ム・ガートン・サー・ジ・エム・
ハ、此ニ添付、『A』ト標記ナル文書が、一九四四年一月二十
日下院ニ於テ英國外務大臣、ナセル聲明本文、真正
ナル寫ニナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

(署名) サー・オー・ム・ガートン・サー・ジ・エム・^{/O.G. SARGENT/}

ロンドン / LONDON / 外務省印

一九四七年三月十二日 ロンドン西南第一區

外務省

J.P.S. Doc. 3293

秘

英國人俘虜及一般人抑留者ニ對スル日本側ノ取扱
極ヒニ関スル一九四四年一月二十八日下院ニ於ケル外務
大臣ノステートメント

私ハ本議場ニ於テオ知ラセスベキ重大ナル情報ヲ有スル
コトヲ感スル所アリマス。諸君ハ、最近極東ニ在ル俘虜
カラテ葉書及手紙ガ多數我カ國ニ到着シタコト、ソレニ是
等通信ハ殆ド一様ニ其ノ筆者達ガ喜ビ取扱ヒテ受テ
健康ヲ居ル旨ヲ示シテナルコトヲゴ存心デアリマス。
特定ノ地域ニ就テ吾々、知ツテ居ルコトカラ考ヘテ、免モ角
是等ノ通信ノ一部ハ、日本側當局者ニヨツテ指定
セシメ用語ヲ書イテアルコトハ疑ヒノナキコトデアリマス。斯
ク云フコトヲ諸君ニ申上げナケバナラナイノ遺憾デアリマ
スガ、我政府ニ到着致シタアル情報ニ依リマス日本側ノ
手中ニアル大多數ノ俘虜ニ関スル限リ、ソノ実情ハ著シク
異ツタモノデアルコトニハ最早疑問ノ餘地ガナイデアリマス。
諸君モ既ニ御承知ノ通り、日本側ノ手中ニアル俘虜及一
般人抑留者達ノ大部分——恐クハ、九十パーセントニナリ
マセウ——フィリピン諸島、THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS、
蘭領東印度、THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES、ボルネオ
島、BORNEO、マレー、MALAYA、ビルマ、BURMA、シヤム、SIAM、
及印度支那、INDO-CHINAヲ含ム南方地域ニ在リ。又日本政府
ハ往來問題ノ収容所、何レニ對シテモ中立國ニ依ル視察ヲ
許可セズニ居ルデアリマス。吾々ハ、是等各地域ニ於テ抑留
セラレテ居ル俘虜ノ數ヲ知ルコトスラモ許サレテ

P. 2

9.P.S. doc. 329 3

P.3

居たり。又日本側ニ停虜トサレテ中ニ連タイ人々中、多ク、
 者、姓名、通知ヲモ受テテ千ナインデアリス
 是等地域或ハ所ニ於テ抑留セシ且便役サキ中ノ停虜、
 状況ニ関シ、從來英政府ニ種々情報ガ入テ来テイタ
 ガアリシ。ソレ、日本側ニ抑留サキモ停虜並ニ民間
 抑留者、親戚、者、或、憂慮セムルカモ知レナイ相当
 重ク、性質、モ、デラタデ、英政府ハソレヲ公表ス前ニ
 、情報ガ間違、ナイモデアルコトヲ確メ必要ヲ感ゼタデ
 アリス。今ヤ英政府、相当確信ヲ得ルニ至ラデテ
 リス。シカモソレ、議會ニ於テ、報告スルモ、非ニ痛義務
 トナラデアリ。即チ、INDIA 於テ、INDIA ヲ含、BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH 聯邦カラ連テ来ニシテ幾千トモ停虜ガ日本
 軍、タメニ充分ニ生活ニ衣料モ食料モ亦医療、便宜
 モタイ然ル世界密林ノ環境、中テ生活スル余儀ナラセ
 テ居ルコト等、人々、鐵道、敷設ト道路、建設ニ使役
 サキ居ルデアリス。我々、入手シタ情報ニモト、彼等、
 健康ハ急速ニ悪化シ、人数、重症者デアリ数百
 名、死亡者ガ出テ居ルコトイフコトデアリス。此處ニ附ケ
 テ置テ度イハ、日本側ガ吾々ニ報告シテ来タ斯種ノ死
 者、数ガ将ニ百名ヲ超エテイルコトデアリス。ソ、鐵道並
 ニ道路、BURMA 通ズルモデアリ、私ガ連テ、コ、把握
 ハソ、全線ニ亘リテ見ラレトコノデアリス。

[illegible]

存ハ先分ハ見取シ得ナイモアリマス。一訪問ヲ許可シテ未テ
 居ル事案ニ鑑ミテ解ニ付シトコロアリマス。五、陸軍大臣閣下
 ヨリ一再オス本議場ニ於テ述べラレタ様ニ食料支給ノ甚薄ナ
 ハ長期ニ亘ッテ、廣カノ健康ヲ保フニハ先分テハアリマス。英
 國政府ハこの地域ニ於ケル状況ヲ概シテ思ハレ得ルモノアルト云フ
 コトニ相應シ満足シテ居ルベキアリマス。然レ言ハレバナリマス。香港
 ニ於ケル状況ハ更ニ他レヨリ様ニ見受ケラレマス。コレケキリノ事ト
 シテモ實際ニヒトコトアリマス。モット更ニヒトコトヲ控ヘテキルノテ
 アリマス。五、個人又ハ集團ニ加ヘラレタ殘酷ナ暴行事件
 ノ目錄ヲ作ラマス。之ハ増大スルニカチアリマス。私ハコレヲ全部ヲ
 述ベテ議會ニ御達スルヲケルニハユキセン。コレヲトナシ性質ノ
 モノカト云フコトアリ。ミコンテ頂クタメニ、三、一、代表的ナ例ヲ引用
 シナケルナリセン。最初ハ民間人ニ因スルニ、一、事例アリマス
 ソノ第一ハ上海ノ工部局警察隊ノ一官吏ノ件アリマス
 同人ハ他ノ約三百名程ノ聯合國人ト共ニ日本側ニ依リ
 上海海防路所ニ在リ所謂「政治犯客疑者」拘留所ニ抑
 留サレタ。同人ハ日本憲兵ノ不興ヲ招キ同市ノ別ノ地ニ
 ニアルソノ本部ヘツレテ行カレタ。同人カソノ建物カラ出テ来タ
 トキハ殆ト正氣ヲハアリセン。テラ兩腕兩脚ノ網ノ痕カ深ク
 殘リタル所ハ他處ニテ居リ體重ハ四〇ポンドモ減リ
 シヲミタ。同人ハ釋放後、一、二日ノ中ニ死亡シタ
 第二ノ事件 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 群島ヲ起ツタモノアリマス
 此處テ一九四三年二月十一日三名ノ英國國民カ MANILAR /
 (SANTO TOMAS) / 日本軍ノ民間人抑留所カラ脱走致
 サレトトマス。彼等ハ再び捕ヘラレ收容所ノ監守ニ緊打タレ
 マシタ。國際法ヲハ逃亡ノ企圖ニ對シテハ確證無クシテ
 謀ス様規定シタルニモ拘ハラス。カラ二日後二月十四日彼
 等ハ軍事法廷ニ送リテ死刑ヲ宣告サレタ。射殺隊
 ハ自衛拳銃ヲ使用シ之ノ三名者ハ即死シタ。カワタナアリマス。

今度ハ軍人関係ニ移リマス。

ビルマ/BURMAニ於テ捕虜ニナッタ多数印度兵が皆両手ヲ後手ニ縛ラレテ道路ノ側ニ幾ツカノ群ヲナシテ坐ハラセラレマシタ。次々テ彼等ハ組織的ニ背後ヨリ一人ツツ銃剣ヲ刺サレマシタ。各自ハ明クニ三回死刺サレマシタ。意識ヲ失ッタ一人ノ者が其跡的ニ其後意識ヲ取り戻シテ我々戦列ニ逃ゲ返ッタテアリマス。

他ノ事件ハ其線ノ或ル有名ナ聯隊ノ一將校ニ関スルモノデアリマス。彼ハビルマ/BURMAノテ捕虜ニナリマシタ。彼ハカデ顔面ヲ横様ニ殴ラレタ後、棒状ニ縛リ付テラレ又頸ノ周圍ニ綱ヲ引キ廻サレタ爲メ、自分ノ身体ヲ持テ上ゲテソレヤトトコト生命ヲ懸念グダケノ空気を呼吸スルコトが出来タ程デアリマシタ。ソノ後同人ハ更ニ別ノ拷問ニカケラレマシタカ、幸運ニモ連合軍ノ攻勢ノ進展シ、日本軍ガ退亡シテ、此將校ハ英軍ノタンクニ救助サレタデアリマス。

第三ノ事例ハ英軍俘虜千八百名以上ヲ香港

／HONG KONG／カラ輸送スル爲メニ使用サレテ居ッタリスボン丸／LISBON MARU／トテ輸送船ニ関スルモノデアリマス。船中ノ状況ハ殆ド言語ニ絶スルモノデアリマシタ。俘虜達ハ非常ニ多数諾メ込マレテ居リマシタ。ソノ中多クノ者が栄養不良デアリ、血ヲチツテリヤ、毒痢甚ノ他ノ疾病ニ罹ツテ居ッタ者モ少クナマッタデアリマス。医療施設ハナクツテ、衛生上ノ準備モ事定上

以下次頁

P.S. Doc. 3293

無クシテテリマス。一船船デハ二名俘虜ガソノ横ニツテタタ
マノ場所デ死シマシタガ遺骸ハ取り片断ケ様トモサレマセシタ。
千九百四十二年十月一日朝同船ハ連合國ノ潜水艦ニヨツテ水雷攻撃
ヲ受ケマシタ。船ハソノカウ二十四時間モ沈没シタデキタニモ拘ラズ日
本軍ノ將校、兵士、船員等ハ俘虜ヲ船口ノ下ニ閉ジ込メテ儘直
ニ船ヲ放棄シマシタ。船内、救命帶ヤ其他ノ安全器具ハ不
充分デアリマシタ。若干ノ俘虜ハヤット、事デ脱出シテ陸ニ向ツテ
泳ギマシタ。彼等ハ海中ニ居ル時ニ射殺サレマシタ。全体デツ
トモ八百名、俘虜ガ生命ヲ失ツタデアリマス。

我々ノ敵日本兵ノ野蛮ナル本質ト又彼等が國際法、原則ニ
ナラズ禮儀ナル文明人ノ行動^{後政府ノ規定}ヲ破ラフコトノ説明ハ以
上申述べタコトヲ十分デアリマセウ^{後政府ノ規定}政府ヲ通知シ可能ナル最も強硬ニ申
入レラ日本政府ニ行ヒマシタ。今迄ニ受領シタ回答ハ遁辭的ニ式ニ成
肉ナリサモカクハ不満足ナモノデアリマシタ。英國政府ハ日本政府ガ度
此ノ事實ヲ承知スルナラバ、カ、ル事能ラ玉救スルモノト当然期待シタ
デアリマス。日本側ハソノ手中ニ落タタ俘虜ノ生命及ビ健康ヲ保
護スル爲メノ文明強國ノ責務ガ何デ、アレカラヨク承知ニテ居リマス。
此ハ日露戦争及ビ千九百十四年ヨリ千九百十八年ニ至ル戦争
ニ於ケル彼等俘虜取扱ニヨツテ示サレマシタ。

ヤガテ何時カハ本戦争ニ於ケル日本軍當局ノ記録ガ勿ンセニサレ
イ時ガ来ル事ヲ日本政府ヲミテ反省サセタイモノデアリマス。

P.7

私ハ斯ク、如キ陳述ヲ議會ニ於テ行ハルヲ得ナカッタ事ヲ最も深
ク遺憾トスル所デアリマス。然レニ下ラ均シク此ノ言語ニ絶スル野蛮行
爲犠牲者デアル連合國トノ協議結果、英國政府ハ此ノ事實ヲ公
表スルガソノ義務ヲルト考ヘタデアリマス。

EXHIBIT 100

I, SIR ORME GARTON SARGENT, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, HEREBY CERTIFY that the document attached hereto

and marked "A" contains a TRUE COPY of the TEXT of a Statement made on the 28th day of January, 1944, by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

(signed) O.G. SARGENT
F.O. Seal.

London

Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

12th March, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL

"A"

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS ON 28th JANUARY, 1944, REGARDING JAPANESE TREATMENT OF
BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES.

I fear I have grave news to give to the House. Members will be aware that a large number of post-cards and letters have recently been received in this country from prisoners in the Far East, and that these almost uniformly suggest that the writers are being treated well and are in good health. There is no doubt from what we know about particular areas that some of these communications, at any rate, are in terms dictated by the Japanese authorities. I regret to have to tell the House that information which has been reaching His Majesty's Government no longer leaves room for any doubt that the true state of affairs is a very different one so far as the very great majority of prisoners in Japanese hands is concerned.

The House is already aware that a very high proportion, perhaps 80 to 90 per cent, of the prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese hands are located in the Southern area, comprising the Philippine Islands, the Netherlands East Indies, the island of Borneo, Malaya, Burma, Siam and Indo-China, and that the Japanese Government have hitherto withheld permission for any neutral inspection of any of the camps in question. We have not even been allowed to know the numbers of prisoners detained in the various areas nor have the names of a large number of those who must have been taken prisoner by the Japanese, yet been communicated to us.

For some time past, information has been reaching His Majesty's Government regarding the conditions under which prisoners are detained and worked in some of these areas, and as it was of so grave a character as to be likely to cause distress to relatives of prisoners and civilian internees in Japanese hands His Majesty's Government felt bound to satisfy themselves that it was authentic before making it public. His Majesty's Government are now so satisfied, and it becomes my painful duty to tell the House that in Siam there are many thousands of prisoners from the British Commonwealth, including India, who are being compelled by the Japanese military to live in tropical jungle conditions without adequate shelter, clothing, food, or medical attention; and these men are forced to work on building a railway and making roads. Our information is that their health is rapidly deteriorating, that a high percentage are seriously ill, and that there have been some thousands of deaths. Here may I add that the number of such deaths reported by the Japanese to us is just over 100. The railway and roads concerned lead into Burma and the conditions I have described apply throughout their whole length.

One eye witness reports of a camp in Siam that "I saw many prisoners clearly. They were skin and bone, unshaven and with long matted hair. They were half-naked." The same witness reported that they wore no hats or shoes;

and this, may I remind the House, in a tropical climate, where the neighbouring country is virtually uninhabited, so that there are practically no local resources which could provide medical or other material relief.

Of one other part of this huge Southern area we have some information. From Java comes evidence which leaves no doubt that many of our prisoners are confined in camps with no adequate protection from malarial infection and lacking in proper provision for sanitation; except insofar as prisoners may sometimes obtain food from local sources, the food and clothing provided is insufficient to maintain them in health. Reports from the Northern area have referred to the emaciated state of prisoners arriving from Java.

I have so far no information to give the House regarding conditions in other parts of the Southern area.

Before I leave the Southern area, I ought to make one exception to what I have said. There are civilians interned in our old military camp at Changi and in the neighbourhood of Bangkok and Saigon, and our information suggests that conditions in those particular camps are at least tolerable.

The refusal of the Japanese Government to permit neutral inspections of the camps in the Southern area is difficult to understand, in view of the fact that they have allowed visits by neutral inspectors (though on a scale which His Majesty's Government cannot regard as adequate) to camps in the Northern area which comprises Hongkong, Formosa, Shanghai, Korea and Japan itself. His Majesty's Government is reasonably satisfied that conditions generally in this area are tolerable, though as my Right Honourable friend, the Secretary of State for War, has told the House on more than one occasion, the scale on which food is provided is not adequate over long periods to maintain the health of prisoners. I should add, however, that conditions in Hongkong appear to be growing worse.

If that were the whole of the story it would be had indeed; but there is worse to come. We have a growing list of cases of brutal outrage on individuals or groups of individuals. I could not burden the House with the full tale of these. But in order to give an idea of their nature I must quote a few typical examples.

First, two cases affecting civilians. The first is that of an officer in the Shanghai Municipal Police Force. Along with some three hundred other Allied nationals, he was interned by the Japanese in the detention camp for so-called "political suspects" at Haiphong Road in Shanghai. He incurred the displeasure of the Japanese gendarmerie and was taken away to their office in another part of the town. When he emerged from the building he was practically out of his mind; his arms and feet were infected where ropes had left deep scars; and he had lost 40 lbs. in weight. He died within a day or two after his release.

The second case comes from the Philippine Islands. Here, on the 11th February, 1942, three British subjects escaped from the Japanese civilian internment camp at Santo Tomas, Manila. They were recaptured and flogged by

the camp guard. Two days later, on the 14th February, they were sentenced to death by a military court, despite the fact that international law prescribed the imposition of only disciplinary punishment for attempts to escape. The firing party used automatic pistols, and the three men were not killed outright.

I now turn to cases affecting soldiers. A number of Indian soldiers captured in Burma, having had their hands tied behind their backs, were made to sit in groups by the side of the road. They were then systematically bayoneted from behind in turn, each man receiving apparently three bayonet thrusts. By some miracle, one man who collapsed subsequently recovered and escaped to our lines.

The other case concerns an officer of a well-known regiment of the line, who was captured in Burma. After being clubbed across the face with a sword he was tied to a stake and a rope was passed round his neck so that only by raising his body could he just get enough air to keep him alive. He was then subjected to further torture. Fortunately an Allied attack developed, the Japanese fled and the officer was rescued by a British tank.

The third case concerns a transport called the Lisbon Maru which was being used to convey over 1,800 British prisoners of war from Hongkong. Conditions on board were almost indescribable. The prisoners were seriously overcrowded. Many of them were under-nourished and many had contracted diphtheria, dysentery and other diseases. There was no medical provision; and the sanitary arrangements were virtually non-existent. Two of the prisoners in one hold died where they lay and no attempt was made to remove their bodies. On the morning of the 1st October, 1942, the vessel was torpedoed by a United Nations submarine. The Japanese officers, soldiers and crew kept the prisoners under hatches and abandoned ship forthwith, although she did not sink until 24 hours later. There were insufficient life belts and other safety appliances on board. Some of the prisoners managed to break out and swim to land. They were fired on when in the water. In all, at least 800 prisoners lost their lives.

I have said sufficient to show the barbarous nature of our Japanese enemy and that he has violated not only the principles of International Law but all canons of decent and civilised conduct. His Majesty's Government has repeatedly made the strongest possible representations to the Japanese Government through the Swiss Government. Such replies as have been received have been evasive, cynical or otherwise unsatisfactory. His Majesty's Government had the right to expect that, once aware of the facts, the Japanese Government would remedy this state of affairs. The Japanese know well what **are the obligations of a civilised power to safeguard the life and health of** prisoners who have fallen into their hands. This was shown by their treatment of prisoners in the Russo-Japanese war and the war of 1914 to 1918. Let the Japanese Government reflect that in time to come the record of their military authorities in this war will not be forgotten.

It is with the deepest regret that I have been obliged to make such a statement to the House. But after consultation with their Allies who are equally victims of this unspeakable savagery, His Majesty's Government has felt it to be their duty to make public the facts.